The Empress keeps up, and shows resignation."

Sir hours after the date of the above, that is to say the last words of the Emperor were spoken in the Prench language. Addressing the Empress, he said:
Tell Frederick (the King of Prazais) to continue a "sached to Russia, as he has bitherto been, and never to forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death, the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

A letter from Berlin, in the Peris Miniteur, save:
"The Emperor Nicholas, who had been un well of
everal days, persisted, in opposition to the advice
in physicans, in reviewing the guard. He remain "The Emperor Nicholas, who had been un well for several days, persisted, in opposition to the advise of his physicians, in reviewing the guard. He remained for three hours exposed to a very piercing cold, and so his return to the palace was seized with fever, and compelled to go to bed. The physicians at first considered it only a violent attack of influenza but from the morning of the 28th February inflammation of the chest came on, and on the following day a violent fever succeed. The general debility felt by the august patient caused the greatest uncasiners. The august patient caused the greatest uncasiners. The Experor in the evening, felt fully conscious of his danger, and expressed a desire to have his strength hept up as long as possible, displaying, at the earn fine, the greatest firmners. The Hereditary Grand time, the greatest firmners. The Hereditary Grand Duke passed the night near his father. At 4 o'clock in the merning of the 26t, the Emperor received the sacrements, as d died at 10 minutes after 12.

The reign of the Emperor Nicholas lasted 20 years, a months, and aday.

Dr. Mandt, the chief physician in attendance at his last illness is a homeopathist.

Awong other anecdores connected with the Emperor fatel malady, it is said that one of the physicians in attendance, seeing that his Majesty was suffring severily from "grips," on Tuesday, expressly begged him not to expose himself to the cold air en parade, with the tem morater at 12 below null of Fahresheit. To which the Emperor replied: "My dear doctor, "you have done your duty, now I will do mine;" and then, calling for his closk, he proceeded to parade, and remained above an hour.

His has hits were ostectationally simple, dramatically soldierlike. The luxaries on his table were not for him. His military form was that upon rare occasions to be seen included within a cavered carriage. His ladderry was as remarkable as his temperance; to imperi in the later of the few, feetbe reactionary journals published in free countries—those he despised—bu

nish some persons.

By telegraph from Berlin, of date the 6th March, it le stated that the Emperor Alexander has issued a manifesto, in which he promises to adhere to the

e Grand Duke Constantine had formally taken the cath of fidelity to his brother. The greatest en sizem was manifested during the ceremony. The officers of the house, and the authorities of St. Petersburg and elsewhere, had likewise taken the oaths to the Emperor and Crown Prince, and the whole garri-son was to do so on the 3d. On the 2d, Count Panin, Minister of Justice, put seals upon the private cabinets of the late Emperor, in presence of Alexander. Generals Grunewald and L'even were sent—the former to Berlin, the latter to Vienna-to proclaim the succession to the throne of the new Emperor.

From Königsberg, we have a brief summary of Alexander's manifesto. After announcing the sudden and severe illness of the E-operor Nicholas, which minated in his death, it says that-" As the deceased devoted himself incressantly to the welfare " of his subjects, to do we, also, on secending the " the thrones of Russia, and of Poland and Finland, " inseparable from each other, take a solemn oath be-" fore God to regard the welfare of our Empire as our " only object. May Providence, which has selected as so read a calling, be our guide and protector, " that we may maintain Russia on the highest stand-" ard of power and glory, and in our person accomplish the increasant wishes and views of Peter, of Catharine, of Alexander, and of our father! May "the zeal of our subjects assist us therein! We in-" voke and command the oath of allegiance to us and " to the heir to our throne-our son Alexandrovitch !

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR FORETOLD. A letter that appeared in The London Times over the signature of Dr. Granville, a physician of some eminence, had attracted notice. Dr. Granville had once been Lord Palmerston's medical attendant, and in 1849 resided, in a professional capacity, at St. Petersburg, where he had medical introductions to the Imperial Court. In the month of July, 1853, he addressed a confidential letter to Lord Palmerston, which be (Granville) now reproduces in The Times. In that letter he stated that, having formed a careful prognosis of the state of health of the Enperor Nicholas, he had come to the conclusion that he would die suddenly in the 59th year of his age. At an interview with Lord Palmerston, Feb. 23, 1854, Palmer sten seked Doctor G. if he still adhered to the opinion and prediction. Granville replied that "before "July, 1855, when the Emperor would be fifty-nine "years of age, the event anticipated would happen. Let but a few reverses overtake him, and his death, "like that of all his brothers, will be sudden." It has proved so. Alms, Inkermann, Balaklava, (says the Dr.) shock the mighty brain. Eupatoria comted the stroke, and anticipated the prognosis byonly a few weeke.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE CZAR.

The Emperor Nicholas leaves the following numer His wife, the Empress ALEXANDRA, Fedorovna, (formerly called Frederica-Louisa-Char-lette-Wilhelmina,) daughter of the late Frederic-Wilins.) daughter of the late Frederic-William III, King of Prussia; was born July 13, 1798, and is in very weak health. The issue of this mar-

and is in very weak health. The issue of this marriage are:

First: ALEXANDER, Nicolaivitch Cesarovitch, the present Emperor: born April 29, 1818: married, April 28, 1841, Maria, Alexandrovna, the present Empress, (formerly Maximilienne-Wilhelmica-Angusta-Sophis-Maria,) born May 8, 1824, daughter of the late Louis II, Grand Duke of Hosse. Issue of this marriage: Nicolais Alexandrovitch, the present Crown Prince, born September 20, 1843; Vladimir, Alexandrovitch, born April 22, 1847; Alexis, Alexandrovitch, born January 14, 1850.

Second: Maria, Nicolaievna, born August 8, 1819; married, July 14, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Eichtedt; became widow Nov. 1, 1852.

Third: Olga, Nicolaievna, born Sept. 11, 1822; arried to Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemburg,

married to Charges, A. M. Micoleievitch, born Sept. 21, Fourth: Constantine, Nicoleievitch, born Sept. 21, Fourth: Constantine, Nicoleievitch, born Sept. 21, 1848, to Alexandra, Josefov-1837; married Sept. 11. 1245; to ALEXANDRA, Josefova, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; was born July 20, 1830; issue, a son and daughter.

Fifth: Nicolas Nicolaievitch, born Aug. 8, 1831.
Sixth: Michael, Nicolaievitch, born Oct. 25, 1832.

The late Czar also leaves two sisters: Maria, Pau-lovna, Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and ANNA, Paulovna, widow of William II. King of Holland. Also a sister-in-law: HELENA, Paulovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg. Tois lady's daughter, the Grand Dachers Catharine, Michaelovas, is married to the Dake George, of Mecklenburg-

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL KILLED. For several days the rumor was prevalent that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Chernsya, and had died, in Sevastopol, of his wounds. This statement requires

PRINCE MENCHIKOFF RECALLED.

The deceased Emperor Nicholas had already recalled Prince Menchikoff from the Crimea, and given the chief command there to Prince Gorchakoff, and the second to Gen. Osten-Sacken. It was also stated the second to Gen. Osten-Sacken. It was also stated that Gen. Rudiger had been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland, to take the direction of the Ministry-of-War, in the place of Prince Dolgrouki; and it was surmised that Gen. Biblioff, the Home Minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, have much importance.

ALLIES WILL CONTINUE THE SIEGE.

ALLIES WILL CONTINUE THE SIEGE.

Is mandately on the death of Nicholas being known. position he held in the army of Poland, to take the direction of the Ministry-of-War, in the place of Prince Dolgrouki; and it was surmised that Gen. Bibikoff, the Home Minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, have much in

in Paris, orders were telegraphed to Gen. Canrobert to press on the siege of Sevastopal with the noncet Of the departure of the Enperor Napoleon for the Crimes, nothing additional is known. arations continue to be made.

MEETING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE. Telegraphic dispatches from Vienns, of date Tree-day, the 6th inst., state that Prince Gorcharoff the diplomatist; had received orders from the Emperor Alexander to proceed with the negotiations, and confirming the instructions he had originally received.

The first meeting of the p enipotent aries took place on the 6th Their debates had for object to fix the precise meaning of the third of the guarantee points. Russian representative was not present. conference will be held without delay.

THE GERMANIC POLICY. The Chamber of Deputies at Statigarl had voted the three million theory demanded by the Minister-of-War but inserted formally in the bill a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

RATIFICATION OF SARDINIAN TREATY. The ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance between France, England, and Sardinia, were exchanged at Paris on Sonday, the 4th inst.

The official journal of Turin publishes a manifesto by the Sardinian Government, repudiating the re-proaches of ingratitude made by Count Nesselrode, and affirming that Sardinia has undertaken the war solely for the general in crests of Europe.

The Sardinian expedition, 15,000 strong, consists of 20 battalions of infantry, each company 120 men; five battalions of rifles; eight squadrons of cavalry; six batteries of mounted artillery, and one battalion

SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL

RUSSIANS THREATEN BALAKLAVA.

MARCH 5 — A telegraphic dispatch reached Parison the 7th stating that 50 000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. Bosquet was endeavering to get his corps in rear of the enemy with the view of cutting off the Russians from their reinforcements, and becoming the attacking party.

RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE

On Monday, the 19th, Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and Gen Bosquet, made a reconnoissance in force, but a thick fall of snow coming on, it had no effect. Some firing was exchanged.

The weather had again become fine, but in a climate so variable, no dependence could be placed on it for field operations. A convoy of 200 wagons had succeeded in entering Sevastopol. Firing continued to be kept up, on both sides, with more or less steadi-

A RUSSIAN REDOUBT STORMED.

Accounts of this event are directly contradictory. Menchikoff says the Allies were repulsed with 600 loss; the Allies say they destroyed the redoubt with

It is certain that during the night between the 21st and 22d of February, the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sevastopol: and on the night between the 24th and 25th it was attacked and stormed by the French. So

Soft it was attacked and stormed by the French. Softer only is sure

Menchikoff's dispatch is as follows:

"On the night between the 21st and 22d of February we erected a redoubt on the left flank of the fortifications of Sevastorol. This was done so promptly and unexpectedly that we received no annoyance from the enemy. But on the night between the 24th and 25th, the enemy attacked the redoubt with considerable frees. Two regiments repulsed them. The enemy lost 600 men. The mining operations of the Allies have been suspended. Up to Feb. 26 nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria."

The French dispatches are as follows:

new had occurred at Eupatoria.

The French dispatches are as follows:

"Advices from Kamiesch Bay, of Feb. 24, state
that on the previous day the French had destroyed
the works around the Malakhof Tower, but with great

"In the night of the 24th the French troops de-stroyed some considerable works thrown up by the Russians in front of the siege advances. The affair was serious. The French were victorious.
"During the right, between the 23d and 24th Feb., the second cops of the French srup carried the im-portant works of counter-appreach, established by the gerrisen of Sevastopol, opposite the French works. The less of the French consisted in some hundred wempdet.

The loss of the French consisted in some hundred wounded.
[Official.] On moard the Montenetlo, Kamissian Sphared to have shortened the positions which they occupied opposite Eupatoria: in their retreat, they set fire to the villages in which they had established the medice. In the night, between the 22d and 23d of February, the garrison of Sevastopol had established important works of counter-approach opposite our works on the ceunterfort of the plateau which descends toward Little Careening-Bay. The Commander in Chief or circle thece works to be carried in the night, between the 23d and 23d February, by the troops of the 2d curps. This affair does the greatest honor to our army, and increases, if possible, the ascendancy which it has not cessed to exercise over the enomy. Our losses smount, if is said, to 100 wounded. The ships Louis XIV and Marengo are on the eve of sailing for Louis XIV and Marengo are on the eve of sailing for Frence. [Signed] The Vice Admiral, BRUAT.

FRENCH OFFICER ACCUSED OF TREASON. The London Daily News states, on the authority of its special correspondent at Balaklava, Feb 23, that it was rumored Gen. Canrobert had ordered a courtmartial to try an officer of high command in the French army, who was accused of having held tressonable correspondence with the enemy, and had supplied exact plans of the siege works. The correspondent expresses his disbelief in the criminality of the officer accused.

THE ATTACK ON ECPATORIA, FEB. 17.

The Moniteur contains the official report of the at-tack by the Russians on Eupstoria, Feb. 17. The The Russian force amounted to 25,000 men. The battle lasted six hours, and cost the Russians 500 killed and 2,000 wounded, according to some accounts; while correspondents who walked over the field estimate of the Russians at 300 killed and 700 wounded, and of the Turks, 30 killed and 200 wounded.

As the battle was entirely fought between the Turks and the Russians, we select, from the crowd of dispatches, those of Omer Pashs and Prince Men-

"My Lord: I have the honor to inform your lord-ship that the eremy attacked Eupatoria on the morn-ing of the 17th last.

The troops intended for this attack had left the camp before Sevestopel, six days ago, and other troops from Perekop and sympheropol had joined them in the night of the 18th and the morning of the 17th, in the first ground that lies behind the leghts that are

in the right of the 16th and the information in the first ground that lies behind the legists that are before Unpatoria.

"As near as one could guess, and according to the information furnished by prisoners, the enemy mustered 36 battalians of infantry, six regiments of oxility, 400 Cossacks, 80 pieces of artiflery, in position, and some troops of horse artiflery, which were in reserve.

"The attack commenced at daylight by a strong the attack commenced at daylight by a strong at the commenced even 32-

"The attack commenced at daylight by a strong cannorade, curing which the enemy used even 32-pounders. At first the Russians showed themselves in great force along our whole position; but, seeing that our left was protected by men-of-war, which went there when the first shot was fired, they concentrated spainst our center and right.

"I then requested the senior officer of the English Royal Navy to send the gunboat Viper to the right, and to take up a position near the French steamer Veloce and the Turk'sh seamer Schehfaer, on board of which was the Vice Admiral, Ahmed Pasha. At the same time I recoforced the right with some battalions of infantry and some pieces of artillery, which I withdrew from the left.

"The enemy centinued his fire, without cassing,

peat, did not dere to pursue it in the face of such

beay masses.

"This superiority in artillery and cavalry prevented cur destrobing the Russians on their retreat. After four hours and a half fighting they commesced reting in three different directions—toward the bridge of Lake Sack, toward Top Mamai, and toward the Per-

ing in three contents.

Lake Sarik, toward Top Mamai, and toward the Perkake proad.

"I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my troops during the day. Although behind works only half fitished, and not fully armed, they showed a bold front and were very steady.

"Our losses are not very numerous, but they are to be deplored. We regret the death of Seling-Pashs, Lieutenant-General commanding the Ezyptian troops. We had, moreover, 57 killed and 277 wounded: 19 houses killed and is wounded.

"Among the killed there are? officers, and 10 are wounded, among them Suleiman Pasha; 13 inhabitants of the town have been killed, and 11 wounded.

"I consider it my duty to make honorable mention of the French detechment that is here and of the Eaglish men of-war Curacoa, Furious, Valorous, Viper, of the Turkich "steemer Schehfser, and of the enst-patic cooperation of the French detechment that had fur men killed and nine wounded; among the latter is a naval officer.

"The Russians must have suffered a heavy loss

officer.

The Russians must have suffered a heavy loss. According to the report of the civil authorities of the town, who had to bury the dead, their number of killed smounts to 453; their artillery less 1900 horses. They carried away a great many of their cead, and almost all their wounded. We have taken seven attempts. They are taken seven at the control of the almost all their wounded We prisoners. I have, &c. ... "His Excellency Lord Ragion, &c."

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT. The Invalide Russe has the following a second of the

sflair of the 17th at Eupa'oria:

We knew by the report of Prince Menchikeff's Aide ce-Camp of the 12th, that on the 3d the Tarkish troops disembarked at Eup storia had made an oftensive movement upon the village of Saki, in num-

ers of more than 10,000.
"In order to assure himself of the exact amount of the enemy s forces in occupation of Eupatoria, and to ascertain if there was not a possibility of expelling them, Prince Menchikoff ordered Licatemant-General Chuleff to execute on the 17th a strong recommons-same upon that town, with a party of troops stationed in the violation.

he vicinity.
The troops destined for this operation approached

"The troops destined for this operation approached Eupatoria within the distance of 250 yards, and opened a cross-fire of artillery upon the piace.

"The enemy responded with a lively cannonale from the fortifications which surround the city; nevertheless, the action of our artillery was so happily executed that in a few seconds five amountation waggons belonging to the Turks were blown up, and several pieces of cannon dismounted.

"Carried away by this success, the 3d and 4th hattalions of the regiment of the Azoff infantry, the battalion of Greek volunteers, and three soluties of the regiment No. of of Cossacks of the Don de Jeroff, got hearer to the town, and, profiting by the shelter which

regiment No. 21 of Cressers of the Don of Jerrif, 201 nearer to the town, and, profiting by the shelter which the locality offered, commenced a smart fusillade with the enemy; revertheless, Gen. Chruleff, being assured that the town contained rearly 40 000 troops, with 100 pieces of artillery, and that further effort on our part promised to result, gave orders to the troops to reture. This difficult movement was executed with remarkable order.

markable order.
"Our loss in this effair amounts to nearly 500 men "Our less in this shair amounts to bear as men killed or wennded. The loss of the enemy was in all probability much greater, for his toops, pent up in narrow streets, remained for a long time exposed to the terrible fire of our artillery, the projectiles of which had clear range of the entire town."

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of The London Deliy News.

ECCATORIA, SASTARIAN, Feb. 17, 1855.

About half an hour before daybreak this morning. I was roused from a sound and confortable sleep by the cleng of arms, the heavy tread of marching men going at double quick time, words of command yelled, rather than shouted; and, on listening more attentively, the doll, heavy roar of the surge outside would let it, and caused the windows to vibrate fairtly at every discharge. I had hardly yet gotfall my senses into working croer, when my companion entered my room, beored, spurred, and armed, and announced the advance of the Russians. Upon going out, I found the streets crowded with troops, all nurrying to the point of attack; officers tearing at a mad gallop over the frozen must, the steamers in the harbor getting up their steam with all possible haste; the merning breaking slowly through a thick have on a cloudy sky, which, every few seconds, was lighted up by the flash of the rockets, which, in their fiery course through the sir, thraw a ghastly light upon the uptorned faces of the Tartars, clustery of the streets, and watching the progress of the streets, and watching the progress of the combat in silent expectation. When I resched the lubrenchment, a furtious cannonade was going on to the right, at an outwock thrown forward a short distance on the plain, and sknost surrounced by diminutive windmilis; for four or five minutes nothing could be heard but the rapid and tumultaous banking of the field artitlery, and then the heavy pieces broke in with a roar which drowned all other sous is, and second to rend the cleuds, from which the roay light of the merring now began to stream faintly upon the tewn and the plain. The ground surrouncing Expatoria is a vast sandy plain, broken now and then by hillocks, and, close to the intranchments, by two or three small ravines. To the extreme right there is a large sait lake, which completely protects it on that elde, and on the left an emberce of the frant or the right were b ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

orly from the point of attack, but from all the redoubts on the left and center of the Turkish lines. Any-thing more picture-que than the flash and smoke of thing more picturesque than the hase and anose of the guns, before the day broke clearly, can hardly be imagized; but, when the sun barst through the clouds, and revealed clearly the enormous mass of artitlery and infantry that crowned the eminence and lined the alope, I confess—and there were many who parrook of my fears—that I could not contemplate the result without considerable apprehension, above all when I remy inhered that the only means of retrest open in remembered that the only means of retrest open in case of reverse was the Black Sea, which roared and fosmed in our rear with considerable violence. The cannerade lasted in this way without any striking result on either side till nearly eight o'clock, when the Russians brought down another battery of eight pieces at full cashing and taking my a position within event Russians brought down another battery of eight pieces at full gallep, and taking up a position within eight burded yards of the hornwork, the garrison of which, though the works were still unfinished, had defended itself with unshaken courage, opered a futious enflading fire. To draw off a portion of this, a redoubt, the position eccepted by the regiment of Colonel Ogithy, opened its fire from one gun, and drew on it instantly a succession of discharges from four pieces out of the eight. Hap ply though in one or two instances they got the range very fairly, and knocked clay off the top of the rempart in the men's faces, the majority of the shots went very high, and, after whiteing oversome tents, fell in among some evality on the lights in the center of the position, or dropped right into the sea, without horting any one. This lasted about an heur, during the whole of which the cannonane continued toward the outwork and on the extreme into the sea, without horting any one. This lasted about an hour, during the whole of which the cannonane continued toward the outwork and on the extreme right with the same vicknee as ever, and now became margled with a sharp rattle of musketry, which inspired some apprehension for those parts of the died from this point not vicible. In the early part of the day I had planted myself in the redoubt heid by Col. Ogibby's regiment, but as soon as it opened fire it became untenable for looker-on, partly on account of the mode, and the impossibility of remaining upright, without making one present a target for such portions of the Russian artiflery as might think it a santable point of sim. On going higher up along the entrembarest. I witnessed some splenned practice from the Valorous steamer in the harbor, which threw shells with great precision across the mounts of sand on the reasilore, and in among the cavairy on the left, causing them to shift their position everat times, till tary got fairly out of range. Throughout, this Tarkish strillery acquitted lifes' remarks and well after every thor we could see the enemy's horses rolling over, or flying off riderless across the field. Their artillery must certainly have sufford severely as was testified by the number of dead horses and fragments of gun carriages found afterward. About 10 o'clock a column composed of the Azovski Regiment was pushed forward to the assum on the extreme right, where they had less to fear from the fire of the artillery, through a large grave-yare, filled with memorials of depar ed worth in the

from the fire of the artiflery, through a large grave-yard, filled with memorials of departed worth in the

ground and appeared on the giacis, and at the same moment the murketry commenced from the intreachment. The column pushed on to a distance of not more than 20 yards from the ditch, but there gave we wand fell into disorder. Selim Pashs now made a sortis with a brigade of Egyptians, and charged them with the beyonet; but, in the act of leaving his men on, received a musket ball through the body, and fell dead. Israil Bey was also wounded on the same occasion. The Russians now fell into disorder, gave way and retired, leaving the grave-yard strewed with their dead. The artillery limbered up, and went off firing occasional shots till it passed the brow of the bill. The cavalry preceded it at a canter, but when on the other side the whole retreated in the most benatiful order, to a distance of about two miles where they birouncked on the plain. In all 200 bodies were collected and buried by the Turks. As the artillery must have carried off a large portion of theirs, as is usually the case. I think the Russian loss may be fairly estimated at 300 killed and 700 wounded. The Turks have lost eighty killed and 200 wounded. These accounts both exceed my rough guess given in a telegraphic disparch immediately after the action. The damage done to the fortifications was very trifling, and was repaired in three or feur hours. The troops are now working uight and day in strengthening the position, and I think no fears whatever, considering the large force which gerrieons it, and rotwithstunding the enormous masses of artillery with woeth the Russians threaten it, need be entertained as to its safety. The whole of Liprandi's division is supposed to be here. They have an overwhelming force of cavalry all round the town, and they are right, for no finer cavalry ground, I suppose, exists in the world. The whole country from it is to Perekop is one immense plain, smooth as a bosilingground and appeared on the glacie, and at the same exists in the world. The whole country from this to Perekop is one immense plain, smooth as a bowling-

We have the usual rumors that the allied Generals intend to attack Gen. Liprandi, and then fully invest Sevastopel. Also, a rumor that Liprandi had attacked Balaklava. Travelers from the Caucasus report that Schamyl, in conjunction with the famous Naib Mahomed will invade the Crimea, by way of Anapa and the Sea of Azoff.

Intelligence of the reconstruction of the British Ministry, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, had sached Constantinople, and caused much satis-

rien. The screw-steamer Petrel, of Glasgow, chartered by the French Government was accidentally burned in Bona harbor, February 12. The French steamer Garge took fire on her way to Constantinople; the vessel was saved, but considerable stores were de-

royed.

A telegraphic statement mentions that the British Consul at Aleppo had been murdered during an in-surrection. but private accounts state that he died burrection: but private accounts state that it mustural causes.

The whole garrieon of Constantinople, the reserves.

and convalencents, had left for the Crimes.

The flagsteff battery was nearly destroyed by the

Freech mines.

A Russian imperial order nominates eleven general efficers to appointments in the Army of the South, Crimea).

Martial law had been declared in the Government

of Mirsk and Mobilew, which are placed under the orders of Prince Gorchskeff. Omer Pasha had arrived at the allied exup, to

cencert messures.

Advices from Smyrna, Feb. 25, state that 1,000 English sick had arrived in hospital.

Paskiewitch and several other generals have received telegraphic orders to hold themselves in readines to proceed to St. Petersburg, to a military consolicity.

The Cunard steamer Arabia had arrived at Portsmenth from the Black Sea with 200 wounded mea. Besides the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, an infantry force, comprising the 8th, 25th, 29th, 43d 53d, 61st, 86th, 87th, and 98th regiments, having a present strength of 8 000 men, will proceed from India, early in the spring, to the seat of war, via Alexandria. Admiral Lyons notifies, officially, that all the ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff are strictly blockaded, except Eupatoria, Streltzka, Kameisca, Kazatch, and Belaklava.

The blockade of the mouths of the Dannha kraise.

The blockade of the mouths of the Danube is raised since February 18. Numerous Austrian vessels were

TERRIBLE EARTHOUAKES-BROUSSA DE-STROYED-TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1 .- A shock of an earthmake has been felt here. Broussa has been almost destroyed by earthquakes, and 2 000 lives were lost. [Query, 200 ?]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following editorial paragraph from The Lon don Morning Herald, Ministerial paper, is considered to give the cine to a hasty visit made, on the 34 inst, by the Earl of Clarendon to the Emperor Napoleon,

"We have excellent authority (says The Herald) for stating that the French E nperor has remonstrated against the Committee for inquiring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said that, in the event of the Committee continuing to sit, the armier of the two rations carrot set together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon without affronting the English people a dissolution of Parliament will, it is stated on the authority we have alluded to, take place almost immediately."

paragraph was the subject of conference, the Earl of Clarendon, accompanied only by his private secretary, went over, on Saturday, the 3d inst., by express steamer to Boulogne, Lord Cowley, British Minister at Paris, having been telegraphed to meet him, and both had a long private interview with the Emperor. Next merning Clarendon returned to Do-

him, and both had a long private interview with the Emperor. Next menning Clarendon returned to Dover and took special train for Lot don.

The proceedings in Parliament had been voluminous. The chief subjects of interest were the Earl of Lucan's explanations in the Lords, and a discussion in the Commons on the conduct of Sir Charles Napler, Lord Lucan has been refused a court-martial, and, to all appearance, is an ill used man. The affair of Napler was introduced in the form of a motion, by Mr. Mains, for the production of correspondence. This allowed the whole subject of Napler's complaints and wrongs to be discussed, after which the motion was withous wn. The newspaper stamp-duty was also ciscussed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the management of the war had held several meetings. The Puke of Cambridge, Lords Carcigan, Lucan and Harcing o were cited to give evidence. Mr. Layard, Gen De Lacy Evars. Mr. Dundas, M. P., and others, had been examined. Their evidence elicited little new information, but confirmed what is already known to the world—that the grossest incompetency and stupidity were exhibited in the organization—or rather want of expanization—of the supplies, and that much of the misfortune that has since occurred was due to that mismanserment. The Committee proceeds in its investigations.

its investigations
The Treasury Board is now completed as follows:
Lord Palmerston, First Lord; Sir George Cornwall
Lewis, Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan, Chichester
Fortescue, Junior Lords; the Hon, W. G. Hayter and
James Wilson, Secretaries.
T. R. & W. Browning & Co., Loudon, have failed

TRAW. Browning & Co., London, have failed in the timber trade in alarge amount: assets, 11 4 bt 2. The Queen held her first levee for the season, on Wednesday, the 7th. Mr. Buchanan was present. A meeting had been held in Manchester in favor of the receasing that been held in Manchester in favor of the receasing that on the Kingdom of Poland. Land John Russell and the other members of the Cabinet, who had to go through the formality of vacaling their seats in Parliament, had been reflected. A scale of distribution of the Patriotic Fund for Widews and Orphans of the War is amounced, and varies from 3 cto 3 c string weekly for each family. John Carden, the Irish gentleman, who attempted to carry off Miss Arbuthnot, an Eoglish heiross, had been liberated from prison on the plea of ill-health, on consistent that he will reside abroad until the term of his sentence capites.

The Mail steamer Attato, from Vera Cruz Feb. 5, and arrived at Southampton, with \$1,000,474 in gold from the Galf of Mexico.

The Earl of Stanhope was dead, aged 74. He was apples of the great William Pitt. His son, Lord Mahor, succeeds him.

Marame Jenny Lind Goldsmidt has been giving orderts at Amsterdam and the Hague, and will relief Feb. 10.

visit England.
The Manchester Peace Society has petitioned Lord

Palmerston to effect an armistics pending the Vienna regotiations.

Numerous ships of the Baltic ficet are already as-

Numerous ships of the Baltic fleet are already assemble at Spi head.

The very interesting and valuable collection of
curlesities that belonged to the late Mr. Bernal was
being disposed of at anotion, the Government having
declined to purchase for the nation.

The Cunard steamer Arabia had returned to Liverpool from the war, there was a report that the French
transport agents were negotiating for her services.

The new Cunarder Etna had sailed from Liverpool
with artillerymen and horses for the Climat, and the

Brigade at Balaklava on Nov. 25:

"My Lord Dune: I regret to be under the necessity of forwarding to your Grace the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenaut General the Earl of Lucan. When I received it I placed it in the bar ds of Brigadier General Alray, the Quartermaster-General, and requested him to suggest to his Lerdship to withdraw the emmunication, considering that it would not lead to his advantage in the elightest degree; but Lord Lucan having declined to take the step recomment ded. I have but one course to pursue—that of laying the letter before your Grace, and submitting to you such observations upon it as I am bound, in justice to myself, to put you in possession of Lieutenant-General the Eurl of Lucan compleins that, in my dispatch to your Grace, of the 28th of October, I stated that, 'from your misconception of the instruction to advance, the latter of the misconception of the instruction to advance, the latter of the seath of the machanic description of the instruction to advance, the latter of the seath of the seath of the machanic description of the instruction to advance, the latter of the seath of the s Grace, of the 28th of October, I stated that, from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieu enant General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards. His lordship conceives this statement to be a grave charge, and an imputation reflecting seriously upon his professional character, and he deems it to be incumbent upon him to state the facts, which he cannot doubt must clear him from what he can cell it advantage is stongarter upon state the facts, which he extend doubt must clear him from what he respectfully submits is sitogether unmerited. He has referred to my dispatch, and, far from being willing to alter one word of it. I am prepared to ceclare that not only did the Lieutenant General misconceive the written instruction that was sent him, but that there was nothing in that instruction which called on him to attack at all hazards, pared to Ceclare that not only did the Lieutenant-General misconceive the written instruction that was sent him, but that there was nothing in that instruction which called on him to attack at all hazards, or to undertake the operation which led to such a brilliant display of gallautry on the put of the light brigade, and, unhapply, at the same time occasioned such lamentable one malties in every regiment competing it. In his lerichip's letter he is wholly silent with respect to a previous order which had been sent him. He merely says that the cavalry was formed to support as intended movement of the infantry. That previous order was in the following words: "The cavalry to advance and take advantage of any opportunity to recover the hights. They will be supported by infantry, which has been ordered to advance on two fronts. This order did not seem to me to have been attended to, and, therefore, it was that the instruction by Capteun N. Is a was forwarded to him. Lord Lucan must have revi the first order with very little attention, for he now states that eavalry was formed to support the infantry, whereas he was told by Bigarier-General Airry that the cavalry was formed to support the infantry, whereas he was told by Bigarier-General Airry that the cavalry was formed to support the hights, and that they would be supported by infantry—not that they would be supported by infantry—not that they was to support the infantry; and so little had be sought to do as he had been directed that he but no man in advance of his main body, made no a tempt to regain the hights, and was so little informed of the position of the energy, that he saked Captam Notan' where and what he was to attack, as neither enemy nor 'puns were in sight. This, your Grace all observe, is the Lieutenan-General's own admission. The result of his instension to the first order was, that it never occurred to him that the second was connected with and a repetition of the first. He viewed it only as a positive order to stake at all hazards (the word 'atta indulged in no observations whatever, or in any expressions which could be viewed either as hards or in any way grating to the feelings of his Lordship.

"I have, &c., "Randan."

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle."

ANOTHER KAFFIR WAR IMMINENT.

Advices from the C spe of Good Hope, to Dec. 30, mention that considerable alarm was felt in the colory by a report that the Kaffirs had again taken possession of the Amatola fastnesses, whereoe they might attack the settlements. Many farmers had abandoned their homes, and the military were under arms. Their fenrs were, perhaps, exaggerated. The explanation given by the Kaffirs was that the parties in the Amatolas were nerely hunting parties. Affairs are, however, considered by the home Government so serious ever, considered by the that orders are given to at out one or two ships-war to proceed to the Cape.

THE LONDON TIMES ON NICHOLAS. We extract from the leading articles of The London Times on the death and character of Nicholas, their

Times on the death and character of Nicholas, their mest startling passages.

In the long array of history, and among those figures dimly seen along the ages of the past, which bear imperishable traces of their guilt and their down, note stands a more visible mark of retributive justice than he who has thus abruptly passed from the scene of burran affairs. The summons of Belshazzar upon the fiery wall was not more appalling. The scene of human affairs. The summons of Beishazzar upon the fiery wall was not more appalling—the destruction of Sennacherib not more terrible. This blow has fallen not only on the armies which Russia has equipped for the defense of her territory—not only on her policy and her alliances, but more especially on the one great author of the war, who has expisted, with less of reputation, the loss of power, and the loss

with fees of reputation, the loss of power, and the loss of life itself, the outrage he committed on the rights of other States and the peace of Europe Upon the occurrence of that earthquake, [1848.] which overthrew half the thrones of continental Eu-rope, the Emperor Nicholas alone seemed completely prepared to meet the shock, and completely un prepared to meet the shock, and completely unmoved by its violetice. His forbestance was equal to his attempth. He sought no pretext for interference in the effairs of other States, although he did not refusable succor when it was required; he took no unfair advantage of the weakness and confusion of other countries, and the advice he tendered was invariably favorable to the cause of order and of peace. The conduct of the Emperer Nicholas during those eventful and perflous years, from 1848 to 1851, raised him higher than he had ever stood before. He was related as the of the wasest, as well as one of the gaided as cre of the wisest, as well as one of the next powerful Sovereigns of Europe, and those even who detected his despute Government could not deny that he had shown moderation, temper, and a strong

esire for peace.

Nor had his internal government of the Russian Nor had his internal government of the Rossian Empire been less successful. Although he continued to appress the finances and the population by an enermous military establishment, he had undoubtedly labored with success to develop the resources of the country. The means of communication were improved, foreign merchants were protected, the numerous departments of public service were placed under revere control, and the condition of the rural population on the vast demesnes of the Crown was notably improved. No sovereign ever succeeded in hispiring his own suffects of the Murcoviterace with a more fanatical attachment to his person, and it is perfectly true that wherever the lofty stature and imperial port of the Crar were seen throughout his dominious he was hailed as a demisod rather than as a man. His pride cree with his statuon and his power, and at times he seemed persessed with hallucinations acting upon a mystical and excitable nature, as if he, indeed, transcended the appointed limits of all human greatness.

greatness.

By what marvelous fatality, by what infatuation, or by what perversity, could it then happen that a ruler of men, already past the illusions of youth, versed in the affairs of Europe, and professedly solicitous to maintain the constituted order of things, suddenly descended from this exalted position, committed acts of actonishing imprudence and injustices, destroyed his own influence throughout the world, and circle at less wishout a friend? Two short years have harely elapsed since Prince Menchikoff's de.

fion. The screw steamers Great Britain, Indian, and British Queen, were also about ready.

Several of the money-changers of Parls have notified that they will not each Baok of England notes, income quence of the Bank of England notes, its come quence of the Bank of England acting vexitionally in respect to their prepayment.

LORD RAGLAN'S DEFENSE.

The following letter, just produced in the House of Lords, puts quite a different aspect on the affair to which it relates, and exonerates Lord Raglan from the responsibility of destroying the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaklava on Nov. 25:

"Brooke Strastofol, Dec. 16, 1834.

"My Lord Drake: I regret to be under the necessity of forwarding to your Grace the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenaut General the Earl of Lucen. When I received it I placed it in the bar date of Brigadier-General Airey, the Quartermaster-General, and requested him to suggest to his Letchship to withdraw the emmunication, considering that it would not lead to his advantage in the elightest degree; but Lord Lucean having declined to take the step recommended. I have but one course to pursue—that of laying the letter before your Grace, and asshuting to your such observations upon

From whomsoever Nicholas received his fearfator's he has done it with no negligent band, and must ever risald forth, even in Russian annals, as the casquerer, oppressor, and disturber of nations. As said it is impossible not to receive the tidings of his dame we will not say with a vulgar and thoughtless on gratulation, but with a sense of momentary relief, us a cown of hope. Never, indeed, since the beginning of this century was the aspect of Eurone more glosmy more disheattening, than yestericay morning. New were the hopes of markind more flung back on the deep sense of a righteous cause, and of a strong reminion to defend it at all hazards. Now, at least, as know that one stubborn will is broken and one means world of evil machinations gone from our firmness. The desting schemes of Peter the Great and their plots visions of Catharine may still plague the earth the traditions of conquest may still plague the earth the traditions of conquest may still plague the earth the traditions of conquest may still plague the earth the traditions of conquesting the presence, on active mischief culture instants styronam, is merel'ally with drawn from us, and nations are permitted ones may to breathe free.

There was something portentous in the speciacle of the man ho ding so large a portion of the Old Worlt and still extending his conquests, still stretching healthy, and after a reign of thirtyears. Great conquerors have commonly been as short, either by the stroke of tisease, or the hand of short, either by the stroke of tisease, or the hand of short, either by the stroke of the case of the hand of short.

There was semething perfections in this specialized on man ho ding so large a portion of the Ord Work and still extending his conquests, still stretching helicy, at the age of sixty, and after a reign of this years. Great conquerors have commonly been on short, either by the stroke of cisease, or the hand as an assain, or the fichleners of fortune, as a massisher and the fichleners of fortune, as a massisher and the fichleners of fortune, and the century to see one continually spreading the mathe of a subtle policy and an iron dominion wifer as where for a whole generation. But man he he has a being an abilition and the scope of the mind. By the cases which is a denigod—hercalean in his very frame, of meaning and hercalean in his very frame, of meaning to feed his ambition, to exalt his geninas assist his undertakings. From the beginning of reign, he showed that he inherited and grasped, where possession, all the accumulated hopes and ill stone of his dynasty. Scoure as he fett from the West, he prepared at once for the conquest of the East. One check after another only taught him by deep the foundation of dominion, but for this years he has never cased, showe ground or undercord, to push his scheme of universal cape. The race, however, was with time, and when he family his own life abbit g apace, at the approach of the race, however, was with time, and when he family his choice as a river from its banks, for the conquest of the trace, however, was with time, and when he family his choice as a river from its banks, for the conquest of the world. We do but anticipate the cala jule met of poeterity when we describe the particular which legan this unhappy war by saying the car neighbor, and not only justified, he coupled the interference of the described the particular which he grass had earlied to this unitaristic of abeliance of the divines wild. Collecting continually fresh determi

in the famous statue of his great ancestor, having an mean ted the clazy hight, he stood with the precision before him.

At this less passage of his fortunes we have seen the Czar ever rising with the occasion; defeading his policy, protesting against that of his foes, opening as cotations, fighting at once with words and with arm, weighing thrases, and organizing measures. We have just seen him stamp, as it were, on the ground and call new armies from its surface. We have seen him aum the whole of his million armed men towards south, directing retures, and preparing magazines at the extremity of his empire; we have seen him set two scar to battle, and even, it is said, prepare himself to follow: we have seen him pledge to the up atmost the credit of his empire to obtain the newsyr resources; there is not an act of Governant or of conquest that we have not seen him parker on the direct emergercy and the vastest axis. Seriously menaced along many thousand miles of fortier by land and by sea, the enemy with secund of his capital, with his fortreases beleagard or actually destroyed, his commerce shut up, his marchania round, he nevertheless, with his over vast intellect, directed the whole war, and maintained the creatianness of that one agis, as it were, again manumerable dangers. There never was the meanine frame as to stand this superhuman tak. It his feltest struggle, and this darkest hour, the Reperor Nicholas, still tightetting his grasp, still exching his ken, still wielding more gigantic ways still calling lender to his vascals, and rising his rish has one once mere invading his coll—

Left's name at which the world grew pale, "To point a moral or adorn a tale."

Left a name at which the world grew pale, To point a moral or adorn a tale."

FRANCE. From One Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March S, 185. It is hardly necessary to say that the deal of Nicholas has been the absorbing topic of the and speech for the week. For a time, evals icle pros and cons respecting Napoleon's top D the Crimes were silenced. The great new rived here on Friday night, and was received and general satisfaction." People felt, withetaplaining to themselves why, that the great de stacle to peace was removed, or if the way to continue, the chances of success on the said the Allies were greatly strengthened. These of Nicholas was so intimately connected with every movement of the war, that the dark of this single man seemed almost like the design the enemy. This feeling found effectives pression at the "Little Bourse" during the is an illegitimate, unorganized assembly of gemblers, sharks and gudgeons, in the le Blond and the acjoining sidewalk of the vards. Here, before the opening and after it closing of the Bourse proper, you may al super the curious play of vulpine and vulturine

and overhear, in passing, a financial paton at French torque. "Operations" are so bolder, and more "fanciful" also as to eets, than at the authorized Bourse of Pal they were carried on amid great comme frem Fridey evening to Saturday's fortunes went and came, like about cebtors, between two days. A specular st whem I chanced to sit at breakfast that a morning, told me, in the same breath, that has was dead, and that the "Threes" has a six per cent. at 2 o'clock in the night. lar Exchange, that afternoon, the Cents. closed at four-and-a-half per cent, the quotations of the preceding afternor, a telerably correct measure of their